Wellesley College News

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VOL. XXIV FRAMINGHAM AND WELLESLEY, MASS., MARCH 22, 1917 No. 22

COLLEGE CALENDAR.

Thursday, March 22. 7.15 P. M. Christian Association Meetings.
Billings Hall. Speaker, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick. Subject, The Intelligent Woman and her Religion.
St. Andrew's Church. Speaker, Katharine Timberman. Subject, Finding God in our Fellow men.
8.00 P. M. Billings Hall. Lecture by Baroness Huard.
Friday, March 23. 4.15 P. M. Billings Hall. Concert by Mrs. Wilm and Mr. Foster.
7.30 P. M. The Barn. First performance of "Baby Ben," by Marguerite Atterbury.
Saturday, March 24. 7.30 P. M. The Barn. Barn Play, "Baby Ben."
8.00 P. M. Society Program Meetings.
Sunday, March 25. Houghton Memorial Chapel.
11.00 A. M. Preacher, Reverend Ambrose W. Vernon of Brookline.
7.00 P. M. Vespers. Special music.
Tuesday, March 27. 4.15 P. M. Billings Hall. Lecture by Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, "After the War, Settlement and Reconstruction."
Wednesday, March 28. 8.00 P. M. Billings Hall. Lecture by Mr. Charles W. Wallace, "Shakespearean Researches."
Thursday, March 29. 7.15 P. M. Christian Association Meetings.
Houghton Memorial Chapel. Musical Service. Professor Macdougall will play the organ.
St. Andrew's Church. Speaker, Charlotte Penfield. Subject, Finding God in Oneself.
Friday, March 30. 12.30 P. M. College closes for Easter Vacation.
Tuesday, April 10. 1.00 P. M. College reopens for Spring term.

HYGIENE DEMONSTRATION.

The Department of Hygiene will give its annual Demonstration at the gymnasium, Friday evening, March 23 at 7.45 P. M. Tickets may be procured at the gymnasium for fifty cents each.

A popular idea seems to exist among the student body that this event is open to special guests only, and may not under any circumstances be witnessed by undergraduates. In the contrary the Department takes this means of demonstrating to faculty and students just what the character of the normal work is, and what it stands for. Curiosity alone should create interest. Marching, free standing work, apparatus and dancing make up the program. Go and see your squad leaders climb the ropes and vault the box as you do twice a week. It is "mirabile dictu." L. B. T.

1917 LEGENDA.

The 1917 Legenda Board takes pleasure in announcing that the book has gone to press, and will probably be on sale immediately at the close of the Spring Vacation. A very limited number of copies have been ordered, so you cannot be sure of getting a book unless you have ordered one. We cannot promise to fill any order received after April 10th, so be sure to write at once if you have not previously sent in your name.

RUTH BALDERSTON, *Bus. Mgr.*

DR. WALLACE AT WELLESLEY.

Again and again and again, in my ever-too-brief visits to London, I have met, in the dear and grubby purlieus of the British Museum, Dr. Charles William Wallace and Mrs. Wallace, and have come to hold in highest honor their patient fidelity to their self-appointed task of Shakespearean research. Though so eminent an authority as Professor Felix E. Schelling of the University of Pennsylvania avows that by "the exertion of extraordinary pertinacity and ingenuity Dr. Wallace, during the last seven years, has disinterred more information regarding Shakespeare than had been unearthed by any one for three generations," yet it is not their success, splendid as it is, that has aroused my admiration so much as the self-sacrificing persistence of their quest.

Dr. Wallace, a native of Missouri, holding the bachelor's degree of Nebraska and the doctor's degree of Freiburg, is professor of English and Dramatic Literature in his own university of Nebraska. Since 1909, he has been on leave of absence in order to give his entire time to the research begun in previous summer vacations. Dr. and Mrs. Wallace have been content to live narrowly in London lodgings, exhausting their private resources of income, denying themselves almost totally holidays, travel and amusement, pursuing their dingy labors, year in year out, with the painstaking ardor of true scholarship. At last the health of Mrs. Wallace has given way. The comrade in all her husband's toils, she is unable to accompany him in the triumphal progress which he is now making twice across our Continent, announcing to university audiences and many others his most significant discoveries.

We may well be proud that it was an American scholar who had the pioneer zest to unroll those grimy bundles of parchment, untouched, many of them, for three centuries and more, tucked away in the capacious cellars of the British Public Record Office, scrub off the dirt and puzzle out with straining eyes the faded Elizabethan script, only to find, in most cases, that the document was of no value to his search. Dr. Wallace estimates that he and his wife, with occasional volunteer assistants, have inspected more than five million original records. From these inexpressibly laborious investigations has resulted an undreamed-of treasure of facts concerning not Shakespeare alone, but his dramatic contemporaries and the early English theatres in general and in particular. America has an unexampled opportunity to establish a Shakespeare Society for the purpose of printing the hundreds of documents bearing on the master dramatist, his stage, his friends, his surroundings, —documents which the Wallaces, through all these diligent years, have been finding, deciphering and transcribing.

All who would understand what literary research is and at what human cost it is carried on, all who reverence the spirit that puts knowledge above wealth and ease, all who long for new word of Shakespeare's life among men and all who are glad that America should have rendered learning such signal service, are invited to give Dr. Wallace a double welcome, for his absent wife as well as for himself, in Billings Hall at eight o'clock, Wednesday evening, March 28. K. L. B.

VICTORY FOR THE HOME TEAMS.

AFFIRMATIVE TEAMS WIN IN INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE AT WELLESLEY.

The rival debating teams of Mt. Holyoke and Wellesley came together at 7.30 Saturday night, the seventeenth of March, in the Barn. The question was, Resolved: That the United States should adopt the Canadian system of compulsory investigation with a view to the conciliation of disputes between public service corporations and their employees. The speakers, listed in order of their addresses, were:

Wellesley—Affirmative	*Mt. Holyoke—Negative*
Katherine Ferris, '1917	Veth Stone, 1917
Vera Hemenway, 1919	Ethel Nelligan, 1917
Charlotte Penfield, 1918	Marian Nash, 1917
Alternates	*Alternates*
Frances Brooks, 1920	Margaret Gault, 1919
Jean Snyder, 1918	Evelyn Hersey, 1919
Mary Childs, 1917	Ruth Carpenter, 1918

Miss Hibbard of the Department of English Literature acted as Moderator, and the Judges were Professor Raymond A. Gettell, Mr. Robert M. Kelso, Mr. Frank Owen White.

The main arguments of the affirmative were

a. That the Canadian plan has proved successful because

(1) it has prevented strikes, and

(2) it has prevented them in such a way as to promote industrial peace.

b. That the Canadian plan is just to labor; that it is fitted to meet the needs of the United States; and to promote industrial peace in the United States.

c. That no plan based on voluntary conciliation could be efficient.

The negative showed

a. That the plan has not been successful in Canada, and cannot be successful because of the inherent defects in the method of conciliation.

b. That the act could not be successful in the United States because

(1) of the misinformation of the public through the press, and

(2) the economic conditions of the United States are not adapted to the plan.

c. That the public and employees do not want the Canadian plan.

d. That a better plan for the United States is one based on the Newlands Act—modified to suit the present needs.

The debating of both teams was excellent: both sides showed a clear analysis of the question, there were many good clashes of opinion and much incidental rebuttal during the progress of the debate. The affirmative, however, surpassed the negative speakers in freedom of delivery, exclusion of irrelevant material, careful substantiating of authorities, and amount of ground covered by each speaker, but above all, in enthusiasm and convincingness. Especial credit should be given to Charlotte Penfield for entirely reorganizing her speech to meet the exigencies of the moment. Although the judges rendered their decision in favor of the affirmative, both sides are to be congratulated on their earnest and thoughtful work on a subject which is just now of such intense interest.

M. B. R., 1919.

THE HOLYOKE DELEGATION ENTERTAINMENT.

The visitors of the Mount Holyoke Delegation have been entertained during the past week-end at various non-academic functions. Friday evening, an informal fudge party was given at Alpha Kappa Chi House. Saturday afternoon, the delegates were entertained at a tea at Shakespeare House. Opportunity was given for song practice for the Debate. Saturday night, the Great Hall in Tower Court was given over to dancing, until the returns were telegraphed from Vassar and Mount Holyoke. Breakfast was served for the Delegation Sunday morning at Phi Sigma, Zeta Alpha and Tau Zeta Epsilon.

(Continued on page 6)

Board of Editors

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ADELE RUMPF, 1919.

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NOT NEUTRALITY BUT FAIRNESS.

The duty of neutrality is no longer ours. But that does not mean we are at liberty to forget the training which has come to us during these years of struggling for a clear minded sympathy with both sides. If hostilities between the United States and Germany are begun, it does not follow that all the nobility which we found in Germany when we were on-lookers disappears at once. Unless we have learned this from our experience of the last three years, unless we are prepared to hold ourselves steadily against hate of any nation, there can be no justification for the United States entering the conflict.

Professor Nielson in his lecture the other night drew a picture of the desertion of truth by the nations of Europe. One by one the strongholds of supernational truth have fallen before the powers of mad hatred. What is to be the result if the next few days sweep us into the struggle? Shall we, too, fall into a frenzied self-vindication that is blind to trutb? There is great danger of this, indeed.

For us, at college, the duty of fairness, of unswerving loyalty to truth, is most urgent. More than any other people, we owe a great debt to the past of all nations. Let us not forget this debt. Let us be fervently patriotic, and eager to do our share if war must come. But let us never for a moment lose our self control and give ourselves to hating.

BABY BEN.

Just what the character of *Baby Ben* is still remains a mystery, but nevertheless he has earned the right to a full page in the new chapter of Wellesley's history. A Barn Play written by an undergraduate is a novelty here. Now *Baby Ben*—whether he be an alarm clock or an infant prodigy is about to make his first appearance before an enthusiastic Wellesley audience. Our curiosity will be satisfied, and at the same time we will have taken one more step in the direction of progress.

There is no reason to believe that after the successful production of *Baby Ben* has been accomplished, other adventurous young dramatists may not also try their skill. The possibility of seeing our own plays staged will act as a stimulus toward play writing in academic courses, whereas up to this time comparatively few attempts in that line have been made.

We have seen with what success our college operettas have met. Barn Plays ought to be even less difficult to write. The step has been taken now and it is for us to follow. When Wellesley writes its own Barn Plays there must of necessity be a double interest in their production, a livelier entbusiasm in try-outs. So it is partly on account of the bravery of *Baby Ben* that we who are now at Wellesley are rightly called makers of history.

A. W., '18.

FREE PRESS.

All contributions for this column must be signed with the full name of the author. Only articles thus signed will be printed. Initials or numerals will be used in printing the articles if the writer so desires.

The Editors do not hold themselves responsible for opinions and statements which appear in this column.

I.

THE DUTY OF PHYSICAL PREPAREDNESS.

We are giving to war relief, time, money, work of our hands,—what we can. We are seriously considering what shall be our response in the event of this nation's participation in the war. There is some slight realization of the demands upon us which will then be made, and, along with all other Americans, in our blundering, individualistic fashion, we are trying to get ready to meet those demands. Harvard, Technology, and other institutions have practically put themselves in the hands of the government. For most of us there will not be that relief of active participation, and yet there is an obvious, active service which every American ought to give, and which we, with quite exceptional opportunities open to us, are not giving. We are not living up to our duty—and our privilege—of physical preparedness.

Do you remember tbat Mr. Carver in his lecture on "Discipline and Democracy" said that Democracy is just as good as, and no better than Democrats? We accept as axiomatic the statements that the basis of the nation's strength is the individual, and that in the last analysis the individual's strength depends upon his physical stamina. ("Physical" is a significant term only if you can root out and forget its unfortunate associations with patent exercisers and "get-strong-quick" systems, and put in their place what you may know of our complex, highly educable nerve-muscle systems). This physical equipment must be brought, therefore, to as high a degree of efficiency as possible. In the first place it must be kept in good repair and smooth working order, as must any delicate, highly organized machine. In order that we may have a sound basis for understanding bodily mechanics, the curriculum requires in the freshman year an elementary course in Hygiene. Do we live up to what we bave learned?

But we must have machines that are skillful as well as smoothly running; here the analogy ceases. A wheelbarrow has no hopes of growing into an automobile, it cannot even develop to be a Ford. But the human wbeelbarrow has infinite possibilities: we cannot be sure that it will not become an aeroplane. You can, by training, make your body an alert servant of your mind, ready to respond to its commands with speed and sureness. The first step toward that end is to sit, stand, and walk alertly. Try the effect of holding your head and chest high, contracting your abdominal muscles, and bringing the body weight off your heels. At once you will feel a difference in your preparedness.

If you cannot see the importance of physical preparedness in the present crisis, keep in mind the development of the race for the next three or four generations. The world has lost, is losing a vast, priceless physical inheritance—the children and the children's children of the "rich dead." They will never exist, and by that much is progress toward a higher type of human being set back. Unless you live up to your possibilities physically as well as in higher ways, improving the inheritance which you are to pass on, you are definitely increasing that set-back. Have you the right to have colds, or to slump?

ELIZABETH HALSEY.

II.

THE ACTIVE BASIS OF PACIFISM.

May I gratefully acknowledge tbrough the Free Press how much I am moved by Miss Stimson's appeal to us, in the NEWS of March 8, to sacrifice ourselves that the "ideals" of our country "may endure"? And may I add an expression of my conviction that the sacrifices which our country and a devastated world alike demand from us are personal, social, civic—but not military service.

But I am not writing to argue for this conviction nor even to indicate the reasons why I find Miss Stimson's vigorous argument indecisive. I wish merely to protest against the assumption that the only alternative to an advocacy of war and of universal conscription is the position of opponents to the use of physical force. For many (probably most) pacifists not only advocate other-than-military forms of resistance but teach also that the use of physical force may be needed in opposition to outlawry. But they believe that physical power sbould be used only under conditions sucb that it may be impartially administered by a community, or by a federation of communities, in the pursuit of its own ideal. In other words many pacifists admit the necessity of municipal, national, and international police while they insist on the inherent wrong and the sad futility of arming individuals or nations against each other.

MARY WHITON CALKINS.

III.

PATRIOTISM *and* PACIFISM.

What can we give the world by going to war? It used to be felt that force ruled human society, civilized institutions and government, but now it is realized that, not force, but the common bond of humanity and the action of public opinion maintain society and underlie government.

The greatest argument for the United States entering the war now, is that we must fight in order to preserve our honor. The truth is, tbat while many honorable men have been soldiers, honor and war are incompatible. War is destruction; it puts away order; it stops men's mouths from speaking the truth; it commands men to go out on an orgy of lying and robbery and wholesale murder. The weak are at the mercy of the strong; the victor becomes the victim of his own ambition and arrogance; and ends as all tyrannies end, with a plague of fear and suspicion. Prussia suffers today for the pride of her success in her last war with France. "The refusal to fight is by no means a sign of a weak or decaying patriotism. On the

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takes pleasure in reporting that the increase in the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT has been $43,636.53, making the total deposits in that Department $771,254.07, as of March 6, 1917.

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B. W. GUERNSEY, *Cashier.*

contrary, it may be and generally is, an evidence of intelligent human desire to adjust differences by reason rather than by rage, and as diplomacy and concession must always play a large part in adjusting terms of peace after the war is ended and the power to fight longer is exhausted, wisdom says it is better to make the concessions and discuss the differences sanely before rather than after the war."[1]

Commonly the police are likened to the army. The soldier uses death as his tool for he marches to kill, but the policeman risks his position if he kills a man. The police guard against the stray survivors of the bandits and pirates of barbarous times. Armies and navies do not exist for police duty, but rather to carry on war between powerful civilized and Christian states. Our battleships are not means to put down piracy, for pirates have been almost entirely driven from the seas, but they are there to sink other ships like themselves; to fight, not to watch and guard.

Why should we go to War? Is it to protect Neutral Rights at Sea? But war does not protect neutral rights. In this war as in all wars neutral rights have been violated by both belligerants. Our entrance into the war would but make a bad matter worse. Is it to crush militarism? But the people who make war adopt militarism and thereby strengthen it in other lands. Is it to defend Democracy? But the people who go to war necessarily relinquish their democratic rights. In preparation for probable war, the Compulsory Military Service Bill, the Espionage Bill, and the Censorship Bill, which would deprive our citizens of liberties all freemen hold dear, narrowly escaped enactment in the last Congress.

The Collegiate Anti-Militarism League has said, "Over and above the losses of life, limbs, and wealth, all wars have entailed a definite reversion to primitive standards. During the conduct of wars, military necessity has always been made an excuse for restricting individual liberties and for neglecting the wants of the people. Censorships and the suppression of free speech, and trials by arbitrary tribunals like court martials have accompanied war even in the freest of European countries. Also there has been a conscription of the life and life tools of the poor with no *commensurate* conscription of the resources of the wealthy. President Wilson said that a lasting peace must be a "peace without victory." Defence of this principle requires an international viewpoint—a viewpoint which we must surrender if we enter the war. Once our armies are in the field they will fight to win, whatever the cost. Not to do so would be to mock our purpose in declaring war."

In view of the great discussions as to Universal Military Service and especially the announcement made by Ambassador Gerard that "Universal Military Service must be adopted by this country if we wish to protect ourselves." I wish to briefly summarize "Universal Military Service and Democracy" by George Nasmyth, Ph.D.

"The United States, because of its natural fortifications, does not need so large an army as the Compulsory Service would give us. Even Colonel Roosevelt does not demand a standing army of more than 250,000 men and a reserve army of 400,000 men to meet his requirements for an 'adequate' national defense. It is argued that the Volunteer system will fail. Ask for a new world army of social service, to receive compensation as do the police, instead of a machine trained solely for wholesale murder—for an army of labor trained in the work of reforestation, of irrigation, of building great highways, instructed in methods of camp sanitation and effective coöperation; from which every man would come out a more productive economic unit, and there would be no lack of volunteers. The advocates of compulsory service claim that Universal Military service will promote Democracy; will unify the nation; will increase Patriotism; and will form greatly needed habits of obedience and discipline. All of these need analysis:

"Democracy—Would there be equal sacrifice on the part of the rich and poor alike? No! If both die, they have given their individual all and their sacrifices are equal. But for their families: the poor man's wife and children are forced to work and education ceases—the rich man's wife and children do not necessarily go to work and leave school. If the men are not killed: for the rich man, Plattsburg is an enjoyable vacation and no great hardship is felt; but for the poor man, it means at least an interruption to economic life.

"Discipline.—The discipline provided by military service is a discipline enforced from without and breaks down as soon as the restraining force is removed. The whole object of military training is to secure instantaneous obedience without thought, to make a man part of an automatic military machine so that if he is ordered to sink the *Lusitania* or destroy the city of Louvain, he will obey instantly and unquestioningly. Should laws be obeyed in this fashion or should they be respected because they are enacted for the welfare of the people?

"Patriotism.—We want a new patriotism, a patriotism which will look upon America as a part of the world and will take pride in the contributions which America will made to the family of nations. If Universal Military Service should be established, we should realize that we are dealing a death blow to the greatest experiment in democracy the human race has ever tried; that we have participated in a great world tragedy and that, with the triumph of Militarism in the New World as well as the Old, we shall have seen government of the people, by the people, and for the people, perish from the earth."

SYBIL M. BAKER, 1919.

[1]Anna Howard Shaw.

IV.

A PACIFIST PROTEST.

Articles I and II of the Free Press column of the College NEWS for March eighth demand at least a protest on behalf of the pacifists and on behalf of those, who may not style themselves pacifists, but who cannot believe that the present crisis justifies an abandonment of the enlightened principles of arbitration, endorsed and fostered for so long by this nation. The writers of both articles still claim to hold "ideals" of peace—in some remote form that they have to realize *after the war.* They still desire peace—but *not just now!* Some other time, perhaps, when the sacrifice will seem less, or when there need be no sacrifice!

It is through such reasoning, or through such *refusal* to reason, that the progress of a century towards nobler methods of national intercourse, is overwhelmed by the passions of the moment. The efforts of sane men and women, the plans of statesmen in quiet conference collapse like houses of cards. To the next generation we leave the testing of our peace principles. To the dim future we consign the demonstration of our sincerity.

The time for the calming influence of discussion has slipped away from us. Events—converted into melodrama by a morbid press—are crowding one another far more swiftly than the pros and cons of argument can follow. Decisions are now lifted out of the hands of democracy and placed in the hands of the few, assumed—without consultation—to represent the will of the many.

Yet, unavailing as such remonstrances may be, I hold it right and important for those who believe in peace—peace practiced here and now, by the United States of America—to give voice to their protest. Urgent and fitting indeed, at this moment is the Wellesley ideal for our country—

"America!
God mend thine every flaw
Confirm thy soul
In self-control,
Thy liberty in law!"

JEANNETTE KEIM, 1909.

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V.

PREPAREDNESS IS THE WORD!

Since the sinking of four American ships without warning, the United States is nearer to war probably than it has been at any time hitherto. If war comes, we Wellesley girls wish to be of service and live up to our college motto. Surely we ought to be preparing at this very moment, as our college brothers are doing. In the first place, why can we not have more First Aid courses, since many more people wish that training than are now being accommodated? Secondly, we could send for Red Cross Mobilization slips on which we would show what we could be counted on to do in time of war. Finally, a committee should be appointed to find out what else we could train ourselves to do so that we could be ready when the emergency comes. Since preparedness is the keynote of today, why not prepare?

MARGERY E. HARRIS, 1918.

VI.

"IS DEBATE WORTH WHILE?"

No,—if the "price is invalidated energy," and if "the chief claim to favor is promotion of intercollegiate spirit." Yes,—if we estimate debate as training to say what we mean, as transformation of knowledge into power, as opportunity to pit mind against mind, and to present a skillful game, won valiantly or lost generously.

A trained and trusty mind is a proud and doughty weapon, college training is treasure in trust, college spirit is loyalty to our superlative opportunity. When sister colleges challenge our debaters as representative of Wellesley opportunity and Wellesley training, and we challenge their debaters as representative of their college opportunity and their college training, then intercollegiate spirit is touched at tensest and noblest pitch, and is made independent of social delegates "entertained to the limit of hospitality," independent of a "vitally interesting subject," and the "price" is not exhaustion, but exhilaration.

E. C. G.

VII.

A Passenger Strike.

Railroad tickets and trunk checks are unquestionably treasured possessions at vacation time, but they are valuable, indeed, when, in addition to their cost in money, as regularly as vacation comes around, we have to pay for them by waiting in an interminable line two and sometimes even three hours. There is no season during the year when we can so little afford this extra expenditure of time, energy, and patience as in the last busy days of the term, when we are both mentally and physically fatigued, when we are struggling to finish up the accumulated odds and ends of academic work; and when all spare moments are needed for packing and other preparations for departure. If it is at all possible to remedy conditions in Room 8 on the days when railroad tickets are sold, it is intolerable that no steps should be taken in that direction.

Although we would not venture to dictate to the railroad officials with regard to the conduct of the ticket sale, still we feel justified in expressing our great dissatisfaction with the present method. Surely by giving out numbers to the girls in order of their appearance or by assigning different hours for girls of different localities to call for their tickets, the waiting line could be in part dispensed with. If a satisfactory plan to prevent the endless waits in the ticket line itself cannot be evolved by the college administration or the railroad officials, at least the students can insist upon having their trunk checks given them immediately after they buy their tickets, thereby saving the time wasted in a second line. Unless a decided improvement in the management of the sale is made this Easter, it would be well for us to remember in June that a trunk can easily be checked at the station and that a ticket to any section of the country can be purchased in Boston in five minutes at the most.

D. S. G., '18,
D. F. P., '18,
C. A. H., '18,
M. C. F., '18,
M. B. A., '18,
D. W., '18.

VIII.

Free Speech.

Why is it that an instructor in Wellesley must apologize to her class whenever she so far forgets herself as to put forth a personal prejudice, or conviction, or a personal opinion concerning some subject of vital importance? I refer to such subjects as woman suffrage, socialism, pacifism, feminism or politics. I have been in classes in which the instructor has hesitated and stopped in the middle of a sentence and changed the subject, for fear of being charged with trying to influence students in her classes on certain points of vital interest. Because an instructor happens to be a socialist or non-socialist, suffragist or anti-suffragist, does it follow that merely stating her convictions will immediately turn all of her students into socialists or non-socialists, suffragists or anti-suffragists?

There must be some reason for this apparant lack of confidence put in the judgment of the students here. I should like to know what it is. Admitting that we are young, and inexperienced, and even easily influenced, we did not come to college to be sheltered from the acquisition of new ideas. We came here to enlarge our capacity for judging wisely, to see two or more, or as many sides as there are to questions, to take in whatever the Wellesley faculty has to give us, (although you may at times be led to think not) and to balance up in the end what we have gleaned and from the balance to evolve, independently, individual opinions on a few essentials at least. Has the college a right to expect to turn out open-minded women if it attempts it on a basis which even taboos free expression of an instructor's ideas in the classroom?

No educated woman of today has a right to be "on the fence" on any of the questions which are of crucial importance to us all and I believe it is our right as well as our duty as college students to form some definite, well-grounded opinions during our four years here. The very fact that classroom discussions, as I have mentioned, are steered clear of radical points of view, that we never have any public lectures here given by speakers decidedly socialistic or decidedly partizan on any subject, thwarts open-mindedness. Is it expected that when we emerge from here, we shall continue to blind ourselves to the fact that on every question there are two or more sides? Does the college desire to foster bigoted intellects? Are we not intelligent human beings with the power to weigh matters, to judge for ourselves, and if we have not that power is it not the office of the college to develop it within us rather than to take the very steps that stunt its growth?

1918.

APPOINTMENTS FROM DEPARTMENT OF HYGIENE.

For the Summer of 1917.

1916. Mary Bigelow, to the Tela-Wauket Camps, Roxbury, Vermont.

1917. Gladys Angel, Elizabeth Allen, Ruth Sisson, Beth Haynes, to the Tela-Wauket Camps, Roxbury, Vermont.

Dorothy Bateman, to Songo Camp, Naples, Maine.

Katharine Hersey to Camp Acomac, Bridgton, Maine.

1918. Louise M. Greeley to the Tela-Wauket Camps.

Marie Henze to Camp Miramichi, Raequet Lake, New York.

1918. Frances McInnes to Camp Oahe, Granite Lake, New Hampshire.

Ruth Entz, Katherine Sias, to Camp Acomac, Bridgton, Maine.

1918. Eleanor E. Bartlett to Camp Miramichi, Racquet Lake, New York.

Alice Burdett, Katharine Howe, to Camp Songo, Naples, Maine.

Clare Small, to Camp Winona, Fairlee, Vermont.

For the year 1917-1918.

From the class of 1917. Frances von E. Brockius, B.A., to Rockford College, Rockford, Illinois.

Hazel Furchgott, B.A., University of Chicago, 1915, to Cornell University.

Kate Staley, B.A., Wells College, 1914, to Wells College.

Miriam Phillips, to Y. W. C. A., Dayton, Ohio.

Dorothy Richardson, to the Public Schools, Yonkers, New York.

INTER ARMA VERITAS.

Not weak neutrality nor yet unreasoning patriotism was the course which Professor Nielson of Harvard advocated in the address which he delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, Friday evening, March 16. Rather he summoned us as scholars to an active devotion to truth as supernational and the audience which filled Art Lecture Room will not soon forget his words.

To him the greatest tragedy of the war has not been the suffering and the bloodshed. The fallacy of rivalry and the will to hate have poisoned the minds of scholars as well as statesmen. We have seen the sad spectacle of men on both sides surrendering their intellectual power and joining in that narrow patriotism which consists in hate of enemies and blindness to national faults. Herein lies the grestest danger to the world.

To us of America then, the call comes to keep the light of truth burning. While the nations are forgetting the debts they have owed to each other, we must guard here the truth to the past. In the present, hating no nation, we must decide where truth lies and stand for that decision. And for the future, we must prepare the way for that truth which shall at last break the artificial limits of national boundaries and unite the world. This triple loyalty to truth is the great mission which the war lays upon us.

In closing Professor Nielson spoke of the Russian situation and its relation to the theories stated in his lecture. It should be a source of rejoicing to us, now that the nation stands at the brink of war, that if we must fight against Germany, we shall be allying ourselves, not with the greatest tyranny the world has ever known, but with the youngest democracy.

REPORT OF SECOND COLLECTION OF 1918 WAR RELIEF BOXES.

Tower Court	$13.25
Claflin	7.67
Cazenove	6.15
Beebe	7.77
Pomeroy	1.70
Shafer	8.05
Norumbega	5.15
Freeman	3.66
Wood	2.08
Wilder	6.84
Stone	7.94
Fiske	3.77
Total	$74.03

Helen F. Blake, *Chairman.*

"Non parata," dixit Freshie,
Cum a sad et doleful look.
"Omme recte," Prof. respondit,
Nihil scripsit in her book.

M. H. H., 1919.

ANNOUNCEMENT

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COLLEGE NOTES.

Miss Smaill's reading has been postponed from March 23 to April 23 on account of the crowded social schedules for the next few weeks.

1917 had the first of its "tealess teas," Wednesday afternoon, March 14, at Zeta Alpha House. The tealessness, you remember, is due to the wish of the class to give up refreshments and put that money toward war relief.

Dorothea Bliedung, 1917, led the Freshmen class prayer meeting in Eliot parlor, Sunday evening, March 18. The subject was "Sunday, Its use and Abuse" and the discussion was a most helpful one.

Dr. Young, Head of the Department of Hygiene of Cornell University visited the Hygiene Department of this college on Friday, March 15.

Sophomores were entertained at Society Open House for the first time this year, Friday afternoon, March 16. On this occasion, Societies Alpha Kappa Chi, Tau Zeta Epsilon, and Zeta Alpha were open to members of 1917, 1918, and 1919.

Miss Esther Harney of the Boston *Traveler* spoke at Phi Sigma House, Wednesday evening, March 14. She told of her experiences, pleasant and otherwise since she took up newspaper work. The audience was a most enthusiastic one and went away reluctantly at 9.30 with the impression that newspaper work is not easy but is decidly interesting and well worth while.

During Easter vacation, Miss Edith M. Smaill will give recitals in Tarrytown, N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y., and Springfield, Ohio.

Miss Elizabeth Lee of the School of Horticulture for Women in Ambler, Pa., gave a most valuable lecture Monday afternoon, March 19, in the Botany Anex., on the work of the school and the training given by it.

The Mandolin and Glee Clubs repeated their concert Thursday evening, March 15 at Denison House, Boston.

Mr. Macdougal has been appointed chairman of the committee of judges for the Mt. Holyoke song competition.

Mr. Macdougal lectured at the Brooklyn Institute, Thursday, March 15.

Mr. Hamilton played at a concert before the Boston Art Club, Sunday afternoon, March 18.

OUR ENTERPRISING BARN.

Does anyone need sherbert cups and spoons? The Barn has three dozen of each, which any class tea, social or other festivity may borrow, provided they wash and return them, and replace the broken ones. The Barn wants to help in the general campaign for reduced expenses, and recollects that rental on such accessories is rather high.

The second venture of the economical Cora Lee King is in organizing a permanent Make-Up committee for the Barn plays. Vassar has such a formal committee and approves of its results. The Barn feels that Wellesley can do as much. Any society masque, play or dramatization is welcome to the services of its rabbits' "feet" and rouge boxes. Thus the highly expensive professional and his assistant from Boston will be eliminated. Francesca La Monte, the chairman, has studied under Oscar Brenner of New York, and will instruct her committee in the gentle art of make-up. The members are:

Francesca La Monte, '18, Chairman
Ethelcen Lesure, '18 Margaret Horton, '19
Helen Lamb, '19 Stanley Partridge, '18
Geraldine Carmichael '18 Dorothy Collins, '19

Modes Chiques pour les Jeunes Collégiennes

MODES qui possèdent les rares qualités d'individualité, d'audace, de tournure irréprochable, de charme féminin et de couleurs brillantes.

Habits de toutes sortes pour la classe, pour le campus, pour les soirées, pour la salle de danse, pour le théâtre, et pour tous les emplois scholastiques, ainsi que sociaux, de la vie collégienne.

Nous avons un département spécial qui se charge des commandes envoyées par la poste. Nous nous donnons le plaisir de mettre à vos dispositions toutes les facilités de ce département.

Nous nous donnons le plaisir d'inviter les jeunes demoiselles de Wellesley College à nous écrire en français, dans une lettre brève, leurs impressions de notre magasin. Les lettres ne doivent pas contenir plus de cent mots. Celles qui seront jugées les meilleures et les plus convenables seront publiées dans les colonnes de nos annonces, et gagneront un prix substantiel à celles qui les auront écrites.

Le juge sera un professeur de français qui enseigne dans une de nos universités les plus célèbres.

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FRESHMAN FUSILADE.

Strange things went on in Billings Hall last Wednesday afternoon. The Chief Detective of the Freshman class scented trouble before the class meeting. Something seemed to be the matter with a certain trap door in the upper regions. Said trap door refused to yield to the insinuating pressure of the freshmen. Nothing daunted, they engaged the services of the power house, and produced to their satisfaction a gleaming crowbar. Armed with this weapon, the Chief Detective summoned his athletic assistants, and valiantly ascended to the Billings beams. Close attacking at short range by the advance guard secured a stunning retreat of the inmates. These inmates trenched behind the trap door. These inmates were later identified as a peculiarly daring brand of Sophomore Scouts, who were attempting to sieze upon the hidden secrets of the Freshman War Department. These scouts were summarily dispatched at sundown, amid cheers from both classes.

AFTER COLLEGE WHAT?

The Library has recently obtained from the Bureau of Occupations for Trained Women, Philadelphia, a series of their publications dealing briefly and clearly with various occupations for women, their possibilities, the preparation necessary, and the qualities in the individual that make for success. Among the occupations considered are Advertising, Charity Organization Work, Insurance, Magazine Work, Medical Social Service, Selling of Stocks and Bonds, the Woman Florist, the School Dietitian and many others.

BIRD CLUB ORGANIZED.

Are you interested in birds? If so, pay a quarter, sign the constitution, and join the Bird Club. This club was organized Wednesday, March 14, and elected the following officers: President, Isabel Bassett; Vice-President, Gertrude Bristol; Secretary, Madeline Almy; Treasurer, Evelyn Holt.

The club is to have a reserve shelf in the library, and a bulletin board at the Elevator Table and in the library basement. Committees, to look after the feeding, nesting, and particular branches of study, are to be elected.

After Miss Hubbard bad spoken of the sources for bird study in the Zoölogy laboratory, the meeting adjourned.

MARTIN LUTHER AND HIS RELATION TO THE ART AND CULTURE OF HIS TIME.

On Tuesday evening, March 13, the German Department enjoyed the second of a series of three illustrated lectures by Herr Fritz Endel. Herr Endel spoke to us on the subject of "Martin Luther and His Relation to the Art and Culture of His Time."

He began by sketching a picture of Luther's age,—its artistic, social, religious and educational tendencies. It was a time of rich promise and varied activities, the dawn of the renaissance. Art under the leadership of three great contemporaries of Luther, Raphael, Giovanni Bellini and Titian, was making tremendous advances. But for art Luther had no liking and little interest in later life and, in his earlier years, even dislike. Music, on the other hand, he reverenced and loved. His interests, however, were all directed toward championing the cause of the poorer, more ignorant classes, oppressed by the then corrupt and powerful clergy of the Roman Catholic church. Both as student and monk, he waged constant war upon the tyranny of the church, battling always for religious freedom. His cry "Back to the Bible" reminds us of that of Rousseau, "Back to nature."

He was like Rousseau, too, in that he exerted a strong influence upon the educational tendencies of his age. Himself a thorough-going student, he was well versed in the classics and natural sciences; and was also widely-travelled for that time. It is not surprising, therefore that he should have formulated certain theories of education. First of all he wanted to open education to all classes alike, and secondly, to train boys in a trade and girls as housewives.

Yet, though Luther clearly perceived and understood the advances in knowledge and art of his time, he valued these only insofar as they contributed to his ideal of religious freedom or helped the poor. Herr Endel closed the lecture by showing us pictures of Luther himself and of the paintings and architectural accomplishments of his age.

LUTHER'S PERSONALITY.

On Thursday evening, March 15, 1917, Dr. Fritz Endel gave his second lecture on Luther, the subject being his personality. Dr. Endel tried to make his audience feel the love which he himself bore to the great and lovable Dr. Luther, by which means a truer appreciation could be attained. As a child, Luther was neither strong nor very healthy. This, together with outside influences, tended to make him a somewhat anxious and timid boy, who, however, grew up to be a man of strong convictions, a teacher of inestimable value. His life can be said to have been a battle for world philosophy, with emphasis upon the quest for truth, as the chief treasure, an end toward which he strove tirelessly. No less did he seek to feel knowledge, the sensation of knowing things. He had a boundless faith in God, coupled with some fear, a beautiful optimism, and spirit of thankfulness. Towards his enemies, it may be said, he was hard, but in the hour of need, he was gentle and kind. He had great courage in his struggle against the obstacles in his path; for him his words were weapons, directed against the world, his enemy. His generosity, no less than his great love for all life, nature and joy, characterizes him. By delightfully told anecdotes, Dr. Endel gave the audience an insight into Luther's humor and wit. All his attributes manifested themselves in his family life, which was beautful. After the lecture, stereopticon views were shown, with which the last of the series of Dr. Endel's lectures was closed.

(Continued from page 1)

"To Conciliate the Nation Takes the Vassar Concentration."

So sang the Wellesley delegation in an intermission of the Vassar-Wellesley debate in the Students Building at Vassar, March 17. The speakers were, in order

Affirmative	*Negative*
Gertrude Wilder, 1919	Marjorie Turner, 1917
Annabel McElldowney, '17	Alnah James, 1918
Mary Stuckslager, 1917	Helen Merrell, 1919
Alternates	*Alternates*
Mary Watson, 1918	Ruth Addoms, 1918
Elinor Nims, 1919	Mildred Perkins, 1919
Lucy Winsor, 1919	Marguerite Atterbury, '18

Miss Wylie, formerly of the English Literature Department at Wellesley, acted as moderator.

The affirmative based its case on the fact that the Canadian Act would be strongly supported by public opinion. In a very clear, straightforward manner, they pointed ont the features of the Act which would remedy industrial conditions in the United States. Since the third member of the coalition board of investigation represents the public and also because the results of the investigation are made known, the force of public opinion can be brought to bear on the settlement of industrial disputes. The Act was also shown to be advantageous to labor, since it provides for a meeting of employee and employer on equal terms and does not take away the ultimate right to strike if necessary. The affirmative maintained that the employees are favorable to the law although they are forced by their leaders to vote against it. Such a law should be passed in our country for it provides prevention of strikes, and not correction after a strike is declared.

With less oratory but equal confidence in the merits of its case, the negative maintained that the Canadian Act had not been sufficiently successful in Canada to warrant its adoption in the United States. Not only has the Act failed to meet a railroad crisis in Canada simular to the present situation but it has not brought about settlements of disputes that were satisfactory to labor, and since strikes may be begun before the results of the investigation are known, there is no opportunity for public opinion to use its influence. While mediation in the United States is open to improvement, the negative pointed out that the interests of the public can only be safeguarded by industrial peace. Such peace could only be obtained when capital and labor are inspired by a mutual desire to settle their differences amicably. Since the Canadian Act has not brought about this feeling the negative suggested the extension of the mediation feature of the Newlands Act. For, not only has the Newlands Act been more successful in the range of its application than has the Canadian Act but is bound to be better supported since labor approves of it.

The debate throughout was very spirited. The two sides challenged each other's statements and statistics, and called for authorities with gratifying fierceness. The introduction of flashes of humor by the affirmative also pleased the audience.

The delivery of both teams was uniformly good and the negative was especially complimented for its fine rebuttals and thorough knowledge of material. The decision was 2 to 1 in favor of the affirmative.

Vassar treated the Wellesley delegation royally. On Saturday and Sunday afternoons receptions were held in their honor. On Saturday night complimentay songs were addressed to them. After diligent inquiry we have been unable to find a single representative of Wellesley who received a harsh word—in fact, many seem to agree with the editorial us that it would be very pleasant to go to Vassar six or eight times a year for intercollegiate debates.

THE END OF THE FIRST CHAPTER.

The third anniversary of the College Hall Fire did not pass unobserved. The chapel was well filled for the morning service, Saturday morning, and, to the Faculty and the Seniors at least, the hymns and scripture reading brought back memories of that most wonderful chapel service in the history of Wellesley—the service of March 17, 1914. Miss Pendleton spoke of the changes brought by the three years since the Fire. The destruction of the original college building three years ago and the death of Mrs. Durant last month have brought to an end the great first chapter of the History of Wellesley. As we begin upon a new chapter, let us never forget the loyalty we owe to the ideals of the founders and to the trust and confidence of those who have so generously helped us to make possible the new Wellesley.

Miss Pendleton then called to our attention the fact that we have now an opportunity to help those who proved such good friends three years ago—the citizens of the town of Wellesley. They too are suffering from loss by fire. It is for us to prove the strength of our friendship by contributing to the Congregational Church Building Fund as generously as possible.

Congregational Church Building Fund.

With this in view, the undesignated part of the Sunday Collection, March 18, was set apart for the Building Fund. The sum collected amounted to $257.71.

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PARLIAMENT of FOOLS

FIRST AIDS TO FIRST AIDERS' EXAMINATION.

1. Suppose you see a person whom you think is not shocked, how could you shock him?
2. Tell the uses of ailments immediately before and after a vacation.
3. Describe how a four-tailed bandage may be transformed into a cravat for the riding-habit? Exactly at what angle should the safety pin be placed to give the desired "ton?"
4. Under what circumstances is a triangular bandage justified in being turned into a middy tie for call outs?
5. What is a joint? Mention a few of the nearest eating joints. Give an example of a ball-and-soccer joint.
6. What is the purpose of muscles? What is the importance of muscles in reference to getting into a machine after the 11.45 class on Friday the 30th of March? Describe bruises in reference to previous question.

M. O. S., '17.

MUD.

I think
MUD
Is the most awful thing
In the World.
I step into an
Innocent-looking little
Puddle
And I go
Down
And down and down.
When I finally come up
My feet are
Soaked
With water and that
Awful MUD.
Even when I reach the
Brick walk,
I am not safe
But am always
Surrounded by the
Same, slimy mud.
I wish Spring
Would come and
Dry up that terrible
MUD.

D. D. L., 1920.

SLUSH.

The slush it slusheth every day,
The Freshman class it does delay.
First snow, then mush,
Next rain and slush.
When will it ever go away?

E. L., 1920.

WELLESLEY LAKES.

A stroll along the brick walk takes
You close to Wellesley's chain of lakes.

In murky beauty, you'll admit,
No other lakes compare with it.

O you who long for travelling
And find that Europe's not the thing,

And wish for water weird at night,
And limpid-clear in morning light,—

Come leave your campus domicile,
And come and live with us a while!

Of changeful lakes you'll have your fill
When strolling to and from the "vil."

K., '20.

THOUGHTS IN SPRING.

If only
I didn't have to
Study,
I would get along here
Quite well.
But Study is the
Bane
Of my Existence.
I rise in the morning
To Study.
I study all day
Till Night.
Of course
I have time for
Breakfast
And Luncheon
And other trifles,
But after all
I really do nothing but
Study.

D. D. L., '20.

A PROTEST.

I do wish
Everybody
Wouldn't try writing
Free Verse.
I am so sick of
Free Verse that I
Never want to
Hear another one.
If they would only write
Limericks or
Jingles or
Almost anything else
But not
Free Verse.

D. D .L., 1920.

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WELLESLEY INN

HOURS FOR MEALS

Breakfast	8 to 10
Luncheon	12 " 2
Dinner	6 " 8

Afternoon Tea

MR. FOSDICK.

You all know Harry Emerson Fosdick, author of the *Manhood of the Master* and *The Meaning of Prayer*. He preached in Wellesley last fall on "Is God in Earnest?" He is to speak at the Christian Association meeting in Houghton Memorial Chapel, Thursday, March 22 at 7.15. His subject will be: "The Intelligent Woman and Her Religion."

MORNING CHAPEL.

"The old story of the forbidden fruit" said the Rev. Edwin Van Etten of New York, on March 18, "is just as true for the world today as it was in the time of the garden of Eden." To each of us is given the opportunity to chose between good and evil, and whether or not we hear the voice of the serpent which tempts to turn from the good to the evil rests entirely with ourselves. Our human contrariness and the spirit of curiosity will make the forbidden look doubly alluring and we will long to reach out and bring the richness of the universe into our experience. When the time comes for us to decide, let us seek knowledge from the right side and direct that knowledge toward such objects as will spell power and not destruction, through a weakness which has conquered us.

A. W., '18.

VESPERS.

Sunday evening, March 18, 1917.

Service Prelude.
Processional: 315, Friend of Sinners, Lord of Glory.
Invocation.
Hymn: 612, How firm a foundation ye saints of the Lord.
Service Anthem: "Saviour, when Night involves the Skies." *H. R. Shelley*
Psalm: 46 (*Gloria Patri*).
Scripture Lesson.
Prayer.
Baritone Solo: "Rolling in foaming Billows" *Haydn*
(From *The Creation*)
Organ: Slow Movement. *Haydn*
(From a Symphony)
Baritone Solo: The Penitent. *Van DeWater*
Choir: "If with all your Hearts." *Mendelssohn*
(From *Elijah*)
Prayers (*with choral responses*).
Recessional: 250, How, how shall I receive Thee.

The Wellesley College Choir, assisted by Loyal Phillips Shaw, *Baritone;* Professor Macdougall, *Organist*

OPEN STUDENT VOLUNTEER MEETING.

At Agora, last Sunday afternoon, the eighteenth, Miss Flora Robinson told us, in a most interesting way, about the Isabella Thoburn College in Lucknow, India, from which she comes. From a tiny primary school founded by Miss Thoburn, higher grades were built up, until finally the college was established. Its standing is as high as any of the men's colleges, and it has an enrollment of 80,—a large number, considering the incredible illiteracy of the Hindu women. There are a few English girls in the college, but the majority are Christianized Hindus. The good done for their country by these girls is almost limitless. Most of them, in spite of the offers of fine positions made them by the government, are devoting their lives to bettering the dreadful conditions of the poor. Miss Robinson made an appeal for girls who intend to be missionaries to go abroad, not to stay here, where their lights only swells a procession of lights and do not do the great good that one Christian personality can effect in the unchristianized countries.

G. K., '20.

Thursday and Friday

March 22 and 23.

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Suits, Coats, Dresses, Waists, Skirts

Styles youthful and decidedly smart —quality of a high standard—prices quite moderate.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

CAMPUS.

Christian Association meeting March 15, held in candle-lighted Agora, was led by Katharine Andrews. "What is it to be a Christian" was the subject for discussion. In the first place it means to profess Christianity, the religion which contains all that others do and more, the religion which gives an ideal, and besides, motive power. Then it means obeying Christ's commands. Interpreted into Wellesley life these teach us not to criticize first but to love, to go out to people on the basis of common humanity as Christ did, to meet the great obligation for service by giving one's self freely. Finally, to be a Christian presupposes the rewards of Christianity—an unattainable ideal, immunity from harm because of greater interest in something that can't be wong, and a more delicate conscience.

M. W. C. 1919

VILLAGE.

On Thursday evening, Helen Mitchell spoke at the Village Christian Association Meeting upon the subject "Finding God in Nature." She reminded us that in this period of wars and economic struggles everyone is searching for a sane, wholesome God of everyday life, and that the person who has found this God is of inestimable value to the community. One way to find God, she continued, is by spending as much time as possible in the great out-of-doors, to develop a strong, healthy body, a broad, sane view of things, and an appreciation of the beauty in nature is to draw eloser to God and to gain spiritual power.

E. S., 1920.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

The Order of Confirmation will be administered at St. Andrew's next Sunday evening at half-past seven by the Rt. Rev. Samuel G. Babcock, D.D., Bishop-Suffragan of Massachusetts. Bishop Babcock will also preach the sermon.

MR. MONTT'S LECTURE ON SOUTH AMERICA.

At eight o'clock Friday evening, March 16th, in the Geology Lecture Room, Mr. Montt, formerly of Chile, and now of the Babson Statistical Bureau of Boston, gave a lecture on South America, at the invitation of the Spanish Department. Mr. Montt had already been heard at a recent meeting of the Circulo Castellano, and as a result everyone realized that he was a speaker to be appreciated.

In a series of stereopticon views, taken by Mr. Babson himself on a journey through South America, Mr. Montt took the audience on a tour from Cuba, through the Panama Canal, down the west coast of the continent, touching at such points as Callao, Valparaiso, and Santiago, and back up the east coast to Trinidad. On the return journey he showed the beautiful streets of Buenos Aires, and the lovely parks and the Avenue of Palms in Rio de Janerio. Particularly interesting were the pictures of the descendants of the Incas, and of the fauna and flora of South America, although in every scene there was something of interest in quaint costumes, landscapes, architecture ancient and modern, or the unusual customs in the various countries.

H. B. B., 1917.

NOTICE.

Have you filled out the blank sent to you by the Co-operative Committee? If you are satisfied with the village business methods say so in order that we might tell the village merchants that their efforts are appreciated. If you have complaints—perhaps these complaints can be remedied. If you are indifferent to the situation—the Committee would like to know it.

CAN YOU WRITE SPANISH?

The Club Español of Boston offers two prizes, one of $25 to the college student and the other of $15 to the High School student who presents the best composition written in Spanish on one of certain given subjects. The last date for receiving them is April 25. For the conditions and subjects see the Spanish bulletin board near room 1 in the Administration Building.

Alumnæ Department

MARRIAGE.

'14. Lazarus-Weiler. On February 1, 1916, Hattie M. Weiler to Robert Lazarus, of Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State University, 1912. Address: 1695 Bryden Rd., Columbus, Ohio.

DEATHS.

'15. In Pottsville, Pa., S. Burd Edwards, father of Jessie L. Edwards.

'15. On October 26, 1916, Charles H. Hyde, father of Harriette Hyde.

NEWS ITEM.

'03. Members of the class of 1903 who are in and near New York met for luncheon at The Women's University Club, Saturday, January 17, 1917, at 12.30 P. M.

IN MEMORIAM.

The Wellesley Club of Baltimore desires to express its deep sense of loss in the death of Mrs. Henry F. Durant. With Wellesley women everywhere we share the blessed heritage of her long and faithful years of interest and loyal devotion to the college she loved and we shall ever hold her life and work in grateful and loving remembrance.

Maria Baldwin,
Maimie Fowler N. Dowell.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

'14. Mrs. Lambert L. Davis (Lucile D. Woodling) to c/o Wm. L. Davis and Sons, Tacoma, Washington.

CONSTITUTION OF THE GRADUATE COUNCIL OF WELLESLEY COLLEGE.

Adopted February, 1913; Amended to June, 1916.

ARTICLE I.

Name.

This organization shall be called The Graduate Council of Wellesley College.

ARTICLE II.

Purpose.

The purpose of this Council shall be to serve the College, particularly in the following respects:

(a) To secure the active allegiance of every graduate and every former student.

(b) To serve as a clearing house for the interchange of ideas on the part of the administration and the alumnæ concerning the policies of the College.

(c) To co-ordinate and direct all alumnæ activities which concern College interests.

ARTICLE III.

Membership.

The members of this Council shall be:

The President of the College, ex-officio.

Nine representatives from the Academic Council, of whom not more than three shall be alumnæ of Wellesley College.

The Alumnæ Trustees.

The members of the Executive Committee and of the retiring Executive Committee of the Alumnæ Association.

The General Secretary of the Alumnæ Association.

The Manager of the Wellesley College Press Board.

The Editor of the Alumnæ publication.

One alumnæ delegate from each Wellesley Club of twenty-five to one hundred members, with one additional alumna delegate for each additional one hundred members.

Councillors-at-large from scattered localities not otherwise represented.

A State Wellesley Club, organized in a state which has fewer than seventy-five former Wellesley students, is eligible to representation on the Graduate Council, provided that the constitution of such state club be approved by the Graduate Council. Application for such representation shall be made through the Wellesley Clubs Committee.

ARTICLE IV.

Officers.

Section 1. The officers of this Council shall be a President, First and Second Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer.

Sec. 2. The President and Treasurer of the Alumnæ Association shall be ex-officio the President and Treasurer of the Council; they shall take office on election by the Alumnæ Association and shall serve for two years. The other officers of the Council shall be elected, as hereinafter provided, at the June meeting on years alternate with the elections of the Alumnæ Association.

Sec. 3. The duties of the officers shall be those that usually appertain to the respective offices.

ARTICLE V.

The Executive Board.

Section 1. The Executive Board shall consist of the officers of the Council.

Sec. 2. Its duties shall be to transact all routine business; to appoint standing committees; to keep in touch with the work of all committees; to propose recommendations for action by the Council and otherwise to plan for the meetings of the Council. It shall have the power to fill for the unexpired term any vacancy in the offices of Second Vice-President or Secretary, which may occur in the interim of the meetings of the Council and shall prepare a report of the work of the Council to be presented to the Alumnæ Association in June.

Sec. 3. The President of the Council shall be the chairman of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE VI.

Elections and Appointments.

Section 1. The First and Second Vice-Presidents and the Secretary shall be elected by the Council at the June meeting on years alternate with the elections of the Alumnæ Association, to serve for two years.

Sec. 2. The representatives from the Academic Council shall be elected by the Academic Council, three each year, to serve for three years.

Sec. 3. The delegates from the Wellesley Clubs shall be elected to serve for a term of three years. As nearly as possible one-third of the total number shall be chosen each year and take office at the close of the June session of the Council.

Sec. 4. The Councillors-at-large shall be alumnæ appointed by the Executive Board of the Graduate Council, to serve for a term of three years. As nearly as possible one-third of the total number shall be chosen each year.

ARTICLE VII.

Meetings.

Section 1. Regular meetings of the Council shall be held at the College twice annually, in June and in January or February, the dates of both meetings to be determined by the Executive Board of the Council in conference with the college administration.

The Habit of Being Beautiful

The beauty of a fine intellect is undeniable. But, before ever that can be recognized, there is the external beauty which makes the first impression upon the senses. The habit of being externally beautiful, well groomed, good to look at, is a power which cannot be overrated. A little patience, a little time, a little intelligent care given the skin, bring their own reward of admiration, appreciation, enjoyment.

Stand in the bright glare of daylight and hold your mirror a foot or two from your face. Examine it ruthlessly, inch by inch, if you have the courage, for tiny blackheads and disfiguring marks.

Remember, that is how your best friend sees you. Will your skin stand that test? If not, you need the new

Crême As-the-Petals
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In the Golden Jar

The daily use of As-the-Petals Cream is an unfailing beauty habit. It keeps the skin so clean that it must be lovely, so soft and fine that it is irresistibly alluring. You will soon realize that this new cream is delightfully different from all others you know.

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Sec. 2. Special meetings of the Council shall be called by the President on the request of twenty members.

Sec. 3. Meetings of the Executive Board shall be at the call of the President.

Sec. 4. At all meetings of the Council, twenty members, of whom four-fifths are alumnæ not officially connected with the College, shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VIII.

Amendments.

This constitution may be amended at any regular meeting of the Council by a two-thirds vote of the members present, provided that the amendment has been proposed at the regular meeting preceding and a copy mailed to every member of the Council not less than one month before the date on which the amendment is to be considered.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

Standing Committees.

Section 1. There shall be Standing Committees on Finance, Wellesley Clubs, Class Records, Publicity, Undergraduate Activities, Preparatory Schools and Constitutional Revision. These committees, and others, as need may arise, shall be appointed by the Executive Board.

Sec. 2. The President of the Council shall be, ex-officio, a member of all committees. The chairman of the Student-Alumnæ Committee of the Alumnæ Association shall be, ex-officio, a member of the Committee on Undergraduate Activities.

Sec. 3. The Treasurer of the Council shall be ex-officio a member of the Finance Committee.

Sec. 4. The Alumnæ General Secretary shall be ex-officio a member of the Publicity Committee.

ARTICLE II.

Delegates and Representatives.

Section 1. Wellesley Clubs of less than twenty-five members may unite to send a delegate.

Sec. 2. In case a delegate cannot be present at a session of the Council, the Club may appoint an alternate, who shall have full voting power upon presentation of credentials.

Sec. 3. If at any time, a Club's membership shall fall below the number required to maintain the number of Councillors already elected, nevertheless, these Councillors shall be allowed to finish the terms of service for which they were regularly elected, but they shall not be represented by alternates.

Sec. 4. The alumnæ trustees and representatives from the Academic Council shall not be eligible as officers of the Council.

Sec. 5. Representatives from the Academic Council who are not graduates of Wellesley College shall have advisory but not voting power.

ARTICLE III.

Nominations and Elections.

Section 1. The President and Treasurer of the Alumnæ Association shall be, ex-officio, the President and Treasurer of the Council; they shall take office on election by the Alumnæ Association and shall serve for two years. The first and second Vice-Presidents and the Secretary shall be appointed by the Executive Committee of the Alumnæ Association immediately following their own election and shall also serve for two years.

Sec. 2. Election shall be by ballot, two-thirds of the number of votes cast being necessary for election.

ARTICLE IV.

Miscellaneous.

Section 1. The annual report on the work of the Council to be presented to the Alumnæ Association shall be passed upon by the Council at the June meeting.

Sec. 2. The method of procedure at all stated and special meetings shall be governed by Roberts' "Rules of Order" in all cases in which they are not inconsistent with the articles of the Constitution and By-Laws of this Council.

Pauvre petit pantin! Quel malheur, vous ne pouvez pas porter un chapeau de chez Erlé-Heller.

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LOST.

On Friday, March 16th, a daisy circle pin. Please return to M. D. Savage, 30 Leighton Road.

A gold bracelet watch marked E. P. M., at the gymnasium on Saturday, March 3, 1917. It was left on top of the baseball closet after practise. If found please return to Miss Tufts' office, and oblige the now mournful owner.

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